THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1793. [N° 1637.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

*Newport, August 31, 1793.*

Mr. BARBER,

*Your inserting in your Paper the enclosed Piece, taken from the (Philadelphia) Federal Gazette of the 23d inst. will oblige one of your Customers at least.*

IT has been well observed, by some late essayists, that the Americans ought to take care to maintain their independence, when it appears to be the wish of some people, in the height of their zeal for France, "that we should be not only, as it were, incorporated with, but made the satellite of a foreign nation.

What is remarkable, they are the very men who are for this intimate union and close connection, that were so averse to the constitution of the United States; because, they said, it tended to consolidation, and would absorb the state sovereignties. I am truly of opinion with the writer who says, that "let the idea be once imbibed by our fellow citizens, that their liberties and independence depend on a transatlantic power, and the consequence will be; that we as a nation will lose all energy of character, and that decent pride which is the result of a manly independence. That we would sink under a conscious meanness of spirit, the never failing attendant of personal and national incompetency and dependence.

As well as we love the cause of France, and esteem her people as a nation, I could wish it to be understood that we mean to think and act for ourselves; and agree with the true republican in New-York, who lately addressed Mr. Genet, under his own signature, "that it would probably be our best policy, to have no other connection or intercourse with any of the powers in Europe but that which would naturally arise out of commerce and the arts and sciences;" although we ought not to be the first to violate the present existing treaties.

We could do very well without European customs and fashions, and their *modern* systems of religion and morality,

Much pains is also taken by certain characters to impress the idea that in case France is conquered, "America must ultimately share her fate,"—This is at best, but mere matter of opinion; and is one of the many devices that are industriously played off by those who wish to make a merit of drawing us into a war, by the force of party and intrigue.

That the cause of France, as it respects liberty, is the cause of America and of Mankind, is a truth that is founded on the immutable nature of things; and therefore *in sentiment* the Americans make the cause their own, the conduct of a minister and the laws of neutrality notwithstanding. But that the combined powers will attempt to make war against and endeavour to enslave America, in case of their being victorious against France, is an opinion that does not appear to be founded in reason; and is rather a bug-bear of the imagination than a reality, as it exists in the minds of most people.

In the first place, there appears no reason whatever to despair of the cause of France.

From the little progress that has been made by their enemies since the commencement of the war, it does not appear that they have any thing to fear from them; and altho' there are considerable dissentions in the nation, or rather in the convention, owing partly to a contention for power, and in some measure, to the secret influence of their enemies, the great body of the people appear united as to the common cause. As to their resources, they seem to be more ample than those of the enemy. In case of the worst, as to France, the combined powers must be greatly drained of resources, and heartily sick of the war, before they can accomplish their purpose.

Hence it is not likely they will be in a capacity, and considering that the same reasons do not exist in favor of the measure, it is not probable they will be equally as united in undertaking a crusade across the Atlantic, as they were in the war against France. However well some of those powers might be disposed for such business, one of them at least it is supposed would not be very ready to engage a second time in so mad a scene, considering the experience she had on a former occasion, when her finances were in a better situation than they are at present.

But there is another reason of great weight against the supposition, and which we hope will be increased by time. There is every reason to believe, that the cause of liberty will progress in a greater or lesser degree through all Europe, notwithstanding it has unfortunately suffered something in the hands of the people of France. They were too fast in their notions about a general fraternization—were, possibly, wrong in some of the excesses in Paris: and committed an error in carrying the war out of the limits of their own country, at least before they established a constitution.

The establishment of a good form of government in France, if it could be accomplished shortly, would be an immense thing for the nation, and would encourage and facilitate the progress of freedom.

Liberty, however has got a footing in Europe, in the hearts of many millions of her favorite sons; and although she may meet with interruptions, and travel slowly, she will perform, the tour and reign triumphant. It therefore seems reasonable to conclude, that the powers in question will be so much engaged about their own affairs, to think of sending fleets and armies to the western world, to subjugate four millions of freemen for no other reason than because we live under a republican government, and some conjectures about what

NEW-YORK, August 19.

New-York, August, 1793,
21 Year of the Republic.

*Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to General WASHINGTON, President of the United States.*

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the interests and rights of the French people, as you are with those of the citizens of America, I have sworn to my country, and imposed it as a sacred duty on myself never to permit private considerations or other motives, foreign from the general weal, to impede me in what I conceived the line of duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankness which ever characterize a true republican. To you alone, thro' the Secretary of State, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonstrated against decisions which have resulted therefrom. To you alone have I declared that the Federal government, far from manifesting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country—for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce—or for the reiterated demonstrations of our real and disinterested friendship, were facilitating our interests to those of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exist between us. To you have I represented without reserve that this conduct did not appear to correspond with the views of the people of America, with their desire to observe with fidelity their public engagements, or with their affection and regard for the cause of liberty, upon which their very existence and prosperity depend. Certain decisions of your tribunals and verdicts of your juries, added to the sentiments of your fellow-citizens publicly expressed, might permit me without a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheless certain persons, actuated by views which time will develope, despairing to attack my principles, have descended to personal abuse—In hopes of withdrawing from me that esteem which the public testimonial avowed for the representative of the French republic. They publish with great warmth that I have refused you, and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit any one to dictate to you with disrespect, or as if the highest tribunal of an upright nation, which, a magistrate deserving of his high office, should ardently desire, was to you the greatest offence I could offer.

It is become necessary, sir, to dissipate these dark calumnies by truth and publicity.—I dare therefore to expect from your candour and probity an explicit declaration, that "I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the people; that it is not true that a difference in political sentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character, or to the exalted reputation you had acquired, by humbling a tyrant against whom you fought in the cause of liberty." A publication of your answer will be the only reply, which shall be given to those party men, who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of state, which they too often make use of as a pretext for their zeal, and a cover for dastardly appearing under anonymous signatures.

As to myself, I have always openly said and written what I thought, and signed what I had written; and if others have supposed, they could advance my views, by newspaper publications and paragraphs, they are much deceived.——A good cause needs no advocate.—Time and Truth will make it triumph; and error must vanish, in spite of its implacable enemies, and the pretext could not defend those who were its ancient friends.

I have the honour, &c.

Mr. JEFFERSON's Answer.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1793.

SIR,

THE President of the United States, has received the letter which you addressed to him from New York, on the 19th instant, and I am desired to observe to you, that it is not the established course, to the diplomatic characters residing here, to have any direct correspondence with him.—The Secretary of State, is the organ through which their communications flow to him.

The President does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty, for him to bear evidence against a declaration which, whether made to him or others is perhaps immaterial, he therefore declines interfering in the case.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
TH. JEFFERSON.

The Minister Plenipotentiary,
of the Republic of France.

NEW-HAVEN, August 25.

At a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council and Freemen, of the City of New Haven, warned according to the Constitution, and convened at the State House in said City, on Monday the 19th day of August, A. D. 1793.

SAMUEL BISHOP, Esq. Mayor of said City, Moderator,

RESOLVED, That the late Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring and enjoining a strict Neutrality, with respect to the Belligerent Powers, is a proof of the wisdom of the Supreme Executive, and of his vigilant attention to the prosperity of our Country, and merits our warmest approbation of that Proclamation, and the system of Neutrality it enjoins.

Resolved, That we will unitedly and individually exert ourselves to promote in our fellow citizens, a conduct friendly and impartial towards the nations of Europe, which are now at open war with each other; and for this purpose, will discountenance, and to the utmost of our power, suppress any hostilities against the people or property of either.

Resolved, That we will endeavour to preserve pure and inviolate, in principle and practice, the Constitution of the United States, and watch with a guard against any infringements, or open attacks upon it.

Resolved, That the Mayor of this City, be requested to transmit an official copy of the proceedings, to the President of the United States, and a like copy to the Governor of this State.

SAMUEL BISHOP, Mayor.

Attest, S. BALDWIN, City-Clerk.

SAMUEL BISHOP, Esq; senior Alderman, is chosen Mayor of this City, in the room of the Hon. Roger Sherman, deceased.

*HARTFORD, August 29.*

[The following is the Address from the Inhabitants of this City, to the President of the United States.]

*To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.*

SIR,

SOLICITOUS for the continuance of that happiness, and which so highly distinguishes our country, and so essentially depends on the preservation of its Peace, Liberty and Sovereignty, We the Inhabitants of the City of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, beg leave to express our grateful acknowledgements for your patriotic measures to procure those invaluable blessings. Among these we view with singular pleasure your late Proclamation, on the subject of Neutrality towards the belligerent powers in Europe. To give public notice of the existence of hostilities between foreign nations, with whom we have commercial intercourse, and to point out the line of conduct we ought to pursue, in respect to those contending powers, we must consider as a constitutional act, becoming the duty of the first Magistrate, highly necessary in our situation, and evidently dictated by that paternal care, so often exerted in procuring the welfare of the States.

The prerogative of Kings to make war at their sole will and pleasure has ages been wantonly exercised for the destruction of human happiness. Motives of personal resentment, cruelty and caprice, or the desire of conquest or aggrandizement, have often involved the world in desolation and carnage. Happy is the condition of our country! whose free Constitution secures to the people the important right of declaring war by the voice of their Representatives, and imposes the most solemn obligations on the Supreme Executive of its laws, to guard its peace, to whom declaration be made of the public will. To this important right are our allies, the French, considering at an infinite expence of blood and treasure.—While we trust that the good sense of our fellow-citizens will preserve and perpetuate so essential a power, we ardently pray that it may be obtained by all nations.—Then and not till then may we expect, that peace on earth and good will to men shall become the law of nations, as it is a precept of our holy religion.

Warmly attached to our government, both by interest and affection, we take the liberty to assure You, that we shall ever stand ready by our utmost exertions, in every legal and constitutional way, to support the just measures of your administration; and to lend our assistance in maintaining the peace and harmony of the States, and in opposing the nefarious designs of those persons, if such there be any such here, who may wish to subject the country to foreign influence, and involve it in the horrors of war.

We are truly convinced, that an impartial neutrality is the wisest plan the interests of this State, and that your Proclamation was received by them with cordial satisfaction and approbation.

We embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring, that we feel a respect, unmingled with servile gratitude for your services, and a cordial attachment to your person, which we have manifested on all occasions, and was witnessed by affectionate testimonies from every part of the union, on your late journey to this place, as President of the States.

Signed by Order,
SAMUEL WYLLYS, Chairman.

Hartford, August 29, 1793.

To which the President returned the following Answer:

*To the INHABITANTS of the CITY of HARTFORD, in the STATE of CONNECTICUT.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I receive with the Inhabitants of the City of Hartford, sentiments too favorable to the [illegible] to my conduct not to claim and receive my warmest acknowledgements.

I [illegible] this fresh proof of that cherished [illegible] and [illegible], of that virtuous and [illegible] for the public good, which distinguishes the inhabitants of Connecticut.

[illegible] that we may hope to [illegible] the numerous blessings which [illegible]; or that we may be [illegible], confiding in the [illegible] Providence, by attempts to disturb [illegible] from whatever [illegible], at any time, direct our duty to encour-

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What is remarkable, they are the very men who are for this intimate union and close connection, that were so averse to the constitution of the United States; because, they said, it tended to consolidation, and would absorb the state sovereignties. I am fully of opinion with the writer who says, that "let the idea be once imbibed by our fellow citizens, that their liberties and independence depend on a transatlantic power, and the consequence will be; that we as a nation will lose all energy of character, and that decent pride which is the result of a manly independence. That we would sink under a conscious meanness of spirit, the never failing attendant of personal and national incompetency and dependence.

As well as we love the cause of France, and esteem her people as a nation, I could wish it to be understood that we mean to think and act for ourselves; and agree with the true republican in New-York, who lately addressed Mr. Genet, under his own signature, "that it would probably be our best policy, to have no other connection or intercourse with any of the powers in Europe but that which would naturally arise out of commerce and the arts and sciences;" although we ought not to be the first to violate the present existing treaties.

We could do very well without European customs and fashions, and their *modern* systems of religion and morality.

Much pains is also taken by certain characters to impress the idea that in case France is conquered, "America must ultimately share her fate,"—This is at best, but mere matter of opinion; and is one of the many devices that are industriously played off by those who wish to make a merit of drawing us into a war, by the force of party and intrigue.

That the cause of France, as it respects liberty, is the cause of America and of Mankind, is a truth that is founded on the immutable nature of things; and therefore *in sentiment* the Americans make the cause their own, the conduct of a minister and the laws of neutrality notwithstanding. But that the combined powers will attempt to make war against and endeavour to enslave America, in case of their being victorious against France, is an opinion that does not appear to be founded in reason; and is rather a bug-bear of the imagination than a reality, as it exists in the minds of most people.

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Liberty, however has got a footing in Europe, in the hearts of many millions of her favorite sons; and although she may meet with interruptions, and travel slowly, she will perform, the tour and reign triumphant. It therefore seems reasonable to conclude, that the powers in question will be so much engaged about their own affairs, to think of sending fleets and armies to the western world, to subjugate four millions of freemen for no other reason than because we live under a republican government; and mere conjectures about what may *possibly take place* will certainly not justify even an individual citizen of this country, to transgress the laws of neutrality.

INDEPENDENCE.

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NEW-YORK, August 19.

New-York, 15th August, 1793,
2d Year of the Republic.

*Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to General WASHINGTON, President of the United States.*

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the interests and rights of the French people, as you are with those of the citizens of America, I have sworn to my country, and imposed it as a sacred duty on myself never to permit private considerations or other motives, foreign from the general weal, to impede me in what I conceived the line of duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankness which ever characterize a true republican. To you alone, thro' the Secretary of State, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonstrated against decisions which have resulted therefrom. To you alone have I declared that the Federal government, far from manifesting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country—for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce—or for the reiterated demonstrations of our real and disinterested friendship, were sacrificing our interests to those of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exist between us. To you have I represented without reserve that this conduct did not appear to correspond with the views of the people of America, with their desire to observe with fidelity their public engagements, or with their affectionate regard for the cause of liberty, upon which their very existence and prosperity depend. Certain decisions of your tribunals and verdicts of your juries, added to the sentiments of your fellow-citizens publicly expressed, might permit me without a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheless certain persons, actuated by views which time will develope, despairing to attack my principles, have descended to personal abuse—In hopes of withdrawing from me that esteem which the public feel and avow for the representative of the French republic. They publish with great warmth that I have insulted you, and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with disrespect, or as if the slightest hint of an appeal, which, a magistrate deserving of his high office, should ardently desire, was to you the greatest offence I could offer.

It is become necessary, Sir, to dissipate these dark calumnies by truth and publicity.—I dare therefore to expect from your candour and probity an explicit declaration, that "I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the people; that it is not true that a difference in political sentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character, or to the exalted reputation you had acquired, by humbling a tyrant against whom you fought in the cause of liberty." A publication of your answer will be the only reply, which shall be given to those party men, who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of state, which they too often make use of as a pretext for their zeal, and a reason for dastardly appearing under anonimous signatures.

As to myself, I have always openly declared what I thought, and signed what I had written; and if others have supposed, they could advance my views, by newspaper publications and paragraphs, they are much deceived.——A good cause needs no advocate.—Time and Truth will make it triumph; and ours must triumph, in spite of its implacable enemies, and the present cold indifference of some who were its ancient friends.

I have the honour, &c.

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Mr. JEFFERSON'S Answer.

Philadelphia, August 16, 1793.

SIR,

THE President of the United States, has received the letter which you addressed to him from New-York, on the 15th instant, and I am desired to observe to you, that it is not the established course, to the diplomatic characters residing here, to have any direct correspondence with him.—The Secretary of State, is the organ through which their communications should pass.

The President does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty, for him to bear evidence against a declaration which, whether made to him or others is perhaps immaterial, he therefore declines interfering in the case.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

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NEW-HAVEN, August 21.

At a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council and Freemen, of the City of New Haven, warned according to the Constitution, and convened at the State-House in said City, on Monday the 19th day of August, A. D. 1793.

SAMUEL BISHOP, Esq; Mayor of said City, Moderator,

RESOLVED, That the late Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring and enjoining a strict Neutrality, with respect to the Belligerent Powers, is a proof of the wisdom of the Supreme Executive, and of his vigilant attention to the prosperity of our Country, and merits our warmest approbation and firm support.

Resolved, That we approve of the measures adopted by the Governor and Legislature of this State, in support of that Proclamation, and the system of Neutrality it enjoins.

Resolved, That we will unitedly and individually exert ourselves to promote in our fellow-citizens, a conduct friendly and impartial towards the nations of Europe, which are now at open war with each other; and for this purpose, will discountenance, and to the utmost of our power, suppress any hostilities against the people or property of either.

Resolved, That we will endeavour to preserve pure and inviolate, in principle and practice, the Constitution of the United States, and watchfully guard against any insidious, or open attacks upon it.

Resolved, That the Mayor of this City, be requested to transmit an official copy of the proceedings, to the President of the United States, and a like copy to the Governor of this State.

SAMUEL BISHOP, Mayor.

Attest, S. BALDWIN, City-Clerk.

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SAMUEL BISHOP, Esq; senior Alderman, is chosen Mayor of this City, in the room of the Hon. Roger Sherman, deceased.

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*HARTFORD, August 19.*

[The following is the Address from the inhabitants of this City, to the President of the United States.]

*To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.*

SIR,

SOLICITOUS for the continuance of that happiness, which so highly distinguishes our country, and so essentially depends on the preservation of its Peace, Liberty and Sovereignty, We the inhabitants of the City of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, beg leave to express our grateful acknowledgements for your patriotic measures to protect those invaluable blessings. Among these we view with singular pleasure your late Proclamation, on the subject of Neutrality towards the belligerent powers in Europe. To give public notice of the existence of hostilities between foreign nations, with whom we have continual intercourse, and to point out the line of conduct we ought to pursue, in respect to those contending powers, we must consider as a constitutional act, becoming the duty of the first Magistrate, highly necessary in our situation, and evidently dictated by that paternal care, so often exerted in promoting the welfare of the States.

The prerogative of Kings to make war at their sole will and pleasure has for ages been wantonly exercised for the destruction of human happiness. Motives of personal resentment, cruelty and caprice, or the desire of conquest or aggrandizement, have often involved the world in desolation and carnage. Happy is the condition of our country! whose free Constitution secures to the people the sole right of declaring war by the voice of their Representatives, and imposes the most solemn obligations on the supreme Executive of its laws, to guard its peace, till such declaration be made of the public will. For this important right are our allies, the French, contending at an infinite expence of blood and treasure.—While we trust that the good sense of our fellow-citizens will preserve and perpetuate so essential a power, we ardently pray that it may be obtained by all nations—Then and not till then may we expect, that peace on earth and good will to men shall become the law of nations, as it is a precept of our holy religion.

Warmly attached to our government, both by interest and affection, we take the liberty to assure You, that we shall ever stand ready by our utmost exertions, in every legal and constitutional way, to support the just measures of your administration; and to lend our assistance in maintaining the peace and harmony of the States, and in opposing the insidious designs of those persons, if there be any so deluded, who may wish to subject the country to foreign influence, and involve it in the horrors of war.

We are fully convinced, that an impartial neutrality is the wish of the inhabitants of this state, and that your Proclamation was received by them with cordial satisfaction and approbation.

We are happy in this opportunity of declaring, that we still retain, undiminished that just gratitude for your services, and respectful attachment to your person, which warmed and united all hearts, and was witnessed by affectionate Addresses from every part of the union, on your first inauguration, as President of the States.

Signed by Order,

SAMUEL WYLLYS, Chairman.

Hartford, August 2, 1793.

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To which the President returned the following Answer:

*To the INHABITANTS of the CITY of HARTFORD, in the STATE of CONNECTICUT.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE address of the Inhabitants of the City of Hartford, contains sentiments too favorable to the public weal—too partial to myself not to claim and receive my cordial acknowledgements.

It, at the same time, affords a new proof of that characteristic love of order and peace, of that virtuous and enlightened zeal for the public good, which distinguishes the inhabitants of Connecticut.

'Tis from dispositions like these that we may hope to avoid an interruption of the numerous blessings which demand our gratitude to Heaven; or that we may be encouraged to meet with firmness, confiding in the protection of a just Providence, any attempts to disturb them, which intemperance or injustice, from whatever quarter, may, at any time, make it our duty to encounter.

G. WASHINGTON.

## ST. GEORGE's (Grenada) July 19.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Trinidad to his Friend in this island, dated the 28th of June.

"The Ferme arrived here two days ago from Martinique and has brought 2328 Ariſtocrats of all ſorts and ſizes, who are in the utmoſt diſtreſs; ſome of them without a ſecond ſhift of cloaths, and many with not a dollar in their pockets, what will become of them God only knows. They make very free with the character of the Engliſh, particularly with our Generals and Admiral, who they ſay, are a ſet of p———s and old women, that our ſhips were afraid to go within gun-ſhot of the moſt inſignificant forts. Whether theſe accounts are well founded, or not, I cannot ſay, but I hope for the honour of our country they are *falſe*."

The Houſe of Aſſembly adjourned on Saturday laſt, to Monday the 22d inſt. after having voted the ſum of 2000l for the relief of the diſtreſt French Royaliſts in the iſland; and we underſtand, that his Honor the Governor, has been requeſted to grant a warrant on the Treaſury, for the immediate payment of that ſum, which is to be diſtributed by a Committee appointed to inquire into the circumſtances of thoſe unfortunate emigrants, and to proportion their donations accordingly.

By accounts from Dominica, we are informed of the Death of Major Gordon of the 60th Regiment.

## AUGUSTA, Auguſt 3.

A letter having been received from the war department of the United States by the executive of this ſtate, his Excellency the commander in chief, has ordered a board of general officers to convene here on Thurſday next. It is ſaid the letter contains inſtructions to purſue ſuch meaſures againſt the Creeks, as our executive may think proper; without (if poſſible) involving the United States in a general war. It is further ſaid, the government of South Carolina is directed to aſſiſt Georgia with any number of men which may be thought neceſſary.

The Indians are ſtill carrying on their depredations; it is ſaid, ſome time laſt week, they ſtole ten horſes from the frontier of Green county.

## LEXINGTON, July 27.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Tueſday laſt from Cumberland, we are informed, that juſt before he left that place, a ſon of Gen. Robertſon's arrived there from the Chickaſaw nation, with information of great offers having been made by the Spaniards, to that nation, to induce them to break with the United States; which offers were treated with contempt by the chiefs of the nation, and eſpecially by the Mountain Leader.

Mr. Robertſon further informs, that about four hundred Creeks and Cherokees had lately paſſed by that nation, towards the Miſſiſippi.

## STAUNTON, Auguſt 10.

By ſundry letters from an officer in the Weſtern Country, to a gentleman in this town, dated July 23, 1793, we learn the following:

"That General Wayne with about 2000 men, had arrived at Fort Waſhington on the 7th of May, more were expected; they encamped on the bank of the Ohio, but were not expected to remain there long. General Wilkinſon on the 27th May, was encamped with a few companies of infantry and one of artillery at Ludlow's (on Mill Creek) five miles advanced of Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton (about 27 or 28 miles) 40 feet wide, and cleared of every obſtruction. A few days previous to this, Capt. Cuſhing had been out at Fort Jefferſon and St. Clair, picking out the invalids and ſuch as were not fit for actual ſervice. Theſe are to go to garriſons, and the companies from which they are taken, will be filled up with theſe from the garriſons fit for immediate ſervice. A large quantity of corn is taken to Fort Jefferſon, where it is expected the greater part of the army will ſoon be. In the beginning of June, Col. Strong with a detachment of 500 men opened a road as wide and in like manner as the road formed to Fort Jefferſon, where they were expected to ſtay for the purpoſe of making hay; it was much apprehended this detachment would have been attacked, but there was not the leaſt ſign of an enemy; ſeveral of the men loſt themſelves, and on their return ſaid they were chaſed by Indians, but it is probable this was all fiction. Every poſſible preparation was making for a campaign, but it would be ſome time before the conſequence of the treaty would be known, and the neceſſary orders from the war department could reach the army, if war was to be carried on.

## NORFOLK, Auguſt 14.

On Saturday laſt the ſloop Hope, of Antigua, Capt. W. J Richardſon, was captured by the privateer Citizen Genet about 10 leagues off the land, and ſent to Philadelphia. Capt. Richardſon received every politeneſs from the Captain of the Genet.

By two gentlemen, who came paſſengers in the above ſloop, we learn, that a 16 gun ſhip had arrived at St. Kitts in 26 days from Liverpool, with the intelligence that PEACE was eſtabliſhed between FRANCE and ENGLAND.

## ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 17.

We have received a paper from St. Kitts of the 25th ult. which mentions the arrival there of a ſhip from England with diſpatches to Admiral Gardner, and that the ſhip had London papers on board as late as the 15th of June. The editor however had not made any extracts from the Britiſh prints, but gives the following as the report they were ſaid to contain—"That Mr. Fox had reſigned his ſeat in Parliament, on which occaſion the Jacobin party had ſet a ſubſcription on foot for him, and already had 40,000l. ſubſcribed; Lord Rawdon was at the head of the liſt and ſubſcribed 1000l. ——That a number of other failures had taken place in London, Briſtol, &c. alſo in Scotland, and that the [illegible] the part of the kingdom were in the greateſt con[illegible]."

## FREDERICK-TOWN, Auguſt 3.

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## PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

By the ſhip Fabius, Captain Corran, in 37 days from Oporto, arrived yeſterday, we have received authentic advices to the following effect:—An important engagement had taken place between two diviſions of the Portugueſe fleet, while upon their way to join the combined ſquadrons of Spain and England deſtined for the capture of Breſt. As the Portugueſe have not been in a naval battle of any conſequence for upwards of a century and a half, it is not ſurpriſing, that they have forgot their buſineſs, or that by a miſtake of ſignals, or ſome blunder of a ſimilar kind, they ſhould have attacked each other. The particulars of this rencounter had not been received at Oporto when captain Corran ſailed; but he was informed that it had laſted for ſeveral glaſſes. In this fatal error, we recognize a paternal reſemblance to the late ariſtocratical overſight at Martinico.

The French privateer ſchooner Citizen Genet, returning to this port from a cruiſe, was ſtopped at fort Miffin on Friday evening laſt. This procedure was in conſequence of certain rules iſſued by the executive, prohibiting French privateers fitted out in the United States, or their prizes, from coming into the American ports.

A ſmall ſloop was built on the Monongahela a few months ago, a little above Pittſburgh, and was loaded on the Weſtern waters with Tobacco and Peltry. She then paſſed down to New-Orleans, where the owners were compelled to land their goods, and pay 15 per cent. on their ſuppoſed value. Their veſſel was there to be made a Spaniſh bottom, or no clearance could be obtained. Five per cent. more was to be paid for liberty to bring off the goods; a Spaniſh Captain and people were to be ſhipped, and the ſloop thus navigated, ſailed for Philadelphia;—the real owners of the goods, citizens of one of the Weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, being on board as paſſengers.——On her paſſage, this veſſel, the firſt adventurer in this meritorious expedition, was taken by a French privateer, the Little Democrat, and brought into this port, as *appearing* to be Spaniſh property.——We hear a guard was ordered on board her, by the Governor, on Friday laſt, and in all probability the legality of her capture will be litigated.

AUGUST 26.

From an accurate Liſt taken the 20th of this month, it appears there were then the following number of veſſels in the port of Philadelphia, viz.

| | *Ships.* | *Brigs.* | *Snows.* | *Sch'rs* | *Sloops.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American, | 11 | 32 | 2 | 26 | 36 |
| Foreign, | 11 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 |

Beſides the French frigates Precieuſe and Normandy, two zebecks, and 84 ſhallops and ſtages. On the ſtocks at Southwark, there are five veſſels—fifteen at Kenſington, one at the Northern Liberties, and one at Race-ſtreet.—Total, 228; which is a great number, conſidering that this is the dulleſt time of the year.—We daily expect the laſt veſſels.

By a pilot-boat, we are informed, that two 74 gun Britiſh ſhips, one of which was the Heſſer, were ſeen three days ago off the Delaware Capes.

## BURLINGTON (*New Jerſey*) Auguſt 13.

THE ſentiments of Free Citizens, upon the meaſures of their government, on intereſting or embarraſſing occaſions, are of the greateſt importance, both to the liberty of the citizen, and the operation of the government: Impreſſed with the idea, the citizens of the county of Burlington, embrace the opportunity preſented by the ſitting of the Circuit Court in their county, and the preſence of a large number of their moſt reſpectable members, convened from every part of the county, to take into conſideration the Proclamations of the Preſident of the United States, and the Vice-Preſident of this State, relative to the Neutrality of the United States of America, in the preſent European war.—Whereupon, an hour having been appointed for the meeting of the citizens, and they having met accordingly at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, on Tueſday the 13th of Auguſt, 1793, and having appointed

General JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Chairman of the ſaid meeting,

It was unanimouſly Reſolved,

1ſt. That the Republican citizens of the county of Burlington, are highly impreſſed with the policy and juſtice of the meaſures recommended by the ſaid Proclamation; which declare to the people, the ſupreme law of the land, founded upon the exiſting Treaties between the Belligerent Powers and theſe United States:—And that in ſo doing, he acted ſtrictly in the line of his duty; and for the beſt intereſt of his country.

2d. That the citizens of the county of Burlington, will, upon all occaſions, with the warmeſt zeal, co-operate in every legal way—to detect and puniſh offenders againſt the rights of Neutrality;—and by all means in their power diſcountenance deſigns or proceedings, calculated to interrupt that tranquility and happineſs, which the citizens of the United States enjoy, under a pure and pacific adminiſtration of the Government.

3d. And further, it is the opinion of this aſſemblage of citizens, that as the higheſt privilege of the United States conſiſts in their Republican form of federal government—as the only legitimate ſource of this government is the people—as they are only the proper perſons to elect and appoint thoſe who are to carry it into operation—And to judge of the official conduct of their Magiſtrates;—ſo any interference, in the internal adminiſtration of the Government, by any foreign power or miniſter, is an infringement of the ſovereignty of the people, tends to deſtroy public confidence, leads to anarchy, and merits the ſevereſt reprehenſions and diſcountenance of all independent Americans.

4th. Reſolved, That copies of theſe Reſolutions be forthwith tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States, and to the Governor of this State.

*Signed by Order of the Meeting,*
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *Chairman.*

## MONTREAL, July 24.

Monday laſt, between eight and nine o'clock at night, about ſix and twenty houſes and barns, in the Quebec ſuburbs of this city, were either blown down or unroofed by a violent hurricane, accompanied with rain, thunder and lightning. Several new barns, which [illegible] occupied by Jean-Marie Aubain, was ſtruck with the lightning at the ſame time that the wind carried away the whole of the roof. The fruit-trees in ſeveral gardens were torn up by the roots, the fences blown down, and what appeared ſingular indeed, a hogſhead of water was driven to the diſtance of twenty yards without overſetting. There never was ſuch a hurricane ſeen at Montreal, in the memory of man.

## ALBANY, July 1.

In the ſecond edition of Morſe's Geography, lately publiſhed, the following account of ALBANY is handed to the world.——After deſcribing our old houſes, he ſays, "Many new houſes have lately been built, in this city, all in the modern ſtile: The inhabitants are paving the ſtreets, on the New-York plan, with foot-ways, and making other improvements.——Albany is unrivalled in its ſituation. It ſtands on the bank of one of the fineſt rivers in the world; at the head of ſloop navigation. It enjoys a ſalubrious air, as is evinced by the longevity of its inhabitants. It is the natural emporium of the encreaſing trade of a large extent of country, weſt and north.—A country of an excellent ſoil, abounding in every article for the Weſt-India market: Plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks and rivers, as yet only partially peopled, but ſettling with almoſt unexampled rapidity; and capable of affording ſubſiſtance and affluence to millions of inhabitants.

"No part of America affords a more eligible opening for emigrants than this; and when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, the bridge over the Mohawk river erected, and convenient roads opened in every part of the country (all which will, it is expected be accompliſhed in a few years) Albany will probably increaſe and flouriſh beyond almoſt every other city or town in the United States.

"The well-water is ſcarcely drinkable, by thoſe who are unaccuſtomed to it. But the inhabitants are about to remedy this inconvenience by conſtructing water works to convey good water into the city."—As to proſpects this place, the contraſt of the deſcription, given by the ſame author, in '89 and 93, is worthy of remark. If both accounts are admitted as being correct, at their periods they were wrote, it eſtabliſhes this important fact—that Albany ſtands, unparalleled in the annals of the world, in its advances to maturity.

## POUGHKEEPSIE, Auguſt 21.

Laſt Thurſday evening, a duel was fought on the plain ſoutheaſt of this town, between Mr. Frank Hendrickſon and Mr. Nero Davis, natives of Africa.——It ſeems the difference between them aroſe on the fight between the Ambuſcade and Boſton frigates; at which time they fought with the fiſt, but the latter (who it ſeems had taken the poſt of the Ambuſcade) being too heavy for the former, a challenge to fight with piſtols was given, which being accepted, they each fired two ſhots, and then made up the matter; both the *Gentlemen* eſcaped unhurt.

## NEW-YORK, Auguſt 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated June 6, 1793.

"Advices have reached England of the ſitting of the privateer Genet, which forwarded reports of this country joining the French, and you may well ſuppoſe gave ſome alarm to the traders of this country.

"The citizens of London ſeemed diſpoſed on an embargo being laid on all American veſſels, and the buſineſs became ſerious, until ſome explanation took place with your miniſter. In the courſe of theſe he was informed either by a letter to him from Lord Grenville, or as I is received by our Preſident from his Majeſty, that his Majeſty was ſenſible of the particular and delicate ſituation which America was placed in by her treaty with France, that it was his Majeſty's wiſhes and intentions to preſerve the preſent ſubſiſting harmony between America and Great-Britain; and that it ſhould not be interrupted on his part as long as any acts of hoſtility could be juſtified by a fair and candid diſcuſſion. It was further underſtood and admitted, that there might be ill diſpoſed perſons in both countries, who would wiſh to diſturb the public tranquility; but where they acted contrary to the laws, and when detected would be puniſhed, the injured government would be ſatisfied.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his Brother in this City dated yeſterday the 26th inſt.*

"I have ſerious thoughts of removing out of town if I can get a place for my family.—I do not wiſh to alarm them, but it is very certain there is great danger from a ſpecies of *Yellow-Fever*, very infectious, which has in about ten days killed twenty people in Water-ſtreet, and has ſpread within a few days to other parts of the city.——Our Phyſicians think every one ought to uſe the precaution of chewing bark, &c. and avoid ſuſpicious perſons and places.—A conſultation of the College of Phyſicians is to be held this Evening. I do not like the idea of flying, and ſhall not unleſs things are much more alarming than they now are. As your city is ſo eaſily guarded, I ſhould ſuppoſe you would find it proper to examine paſſengers in the ſtage, before you permit them to enter.—This precaution, at a time when there are ſo many ſtrangers travelling, may be uſeful."

## NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 28.

Yeſterday, by order of his Excellency the Governor, a party of militia took poſſeſſion of the Britiſh brig Lucy, ſent into this port on the 16th inſt. prize to the Democrat and Carmignole, French privateers fitted out in the ſtate of Delaware, and the only Philadelphia.

## BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

On Tueſday arrived in this port, the ſhip Fame, Capt. Barnes, in 49 days from Briſtol, and the ſhip Knapp, from the ſame place. London papers are brought to the 26th of June.—

We have taken all poſſible pains to collect and bring to a point, the intelligence brought by theſe veſſels. The paper of the 26th June, contains divers pieces unfavorable to the French Republic; this however [illegible]

ST. GEORGE's (Grenada) July 19.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Trinidad to his Friend in this island, dated the 28th of June.

"The Ferme arrived here two days ago from Martinique and has brought 2328 Ariſtocrats of all ſorts and ſizes, who are in the utmoſt diſtreſs; ſome of them without a ſecond ſhift of cloaths, and many with not a dollar in their pockets, what will become of them God only knows. They make very free with the character of the Engliſh, particularly with our Generals and Admiral, who they ſay, are a ſet of p——s and old women, that our ſhips were afraid to go within gun-ſhot of the moſt inſignificant forts. Whether theſe accounts are well founded, or not, I cannot ſay, but I hope for the honour of our country they are *falſe*."

The Houſe of Aſſembly adjourned on Saturday laſt, to Monday the 22d inſt. after having voted the ſum of 2000l. for the relief of the diſtreſt French Royaliſts in the iſland; and we underſtand, that his Honor the Governor, has been requeſted to grant a warrant on the Treaſury, for the immediate payment of that ſum, which is to be diſtributed by a Committee appointed to inquire into the circumſtances of thoſe unfortunate emigrants, and to proportion their donations accordingly.

By accounts from Dominica, we are informed of the Death of Major Gordon of the 60th Regiment.

AUGUSTA, Auguſt 3.

A letter having been received from the war department of the United States by the executive of this ſtate, his Excellency the commander in chief, has ordered a board of general officers to convene here on Thurſday next. It is ſaid the letter contains inſtructions to purſue ſuch meaſures againſt the Creeks, as our executive may think proper; without (if poſſible) involving the United States in a general war. It is further ſaid, the government of South Carolina is directed to aſſiſt Georgia with any number of men which may be thought neceſſary.

The Indians are ſtill carrying on their depredations; it is ſaid, ſome time laſt week, they ſtole ten horſes from the frontier of Green county.

LEXINGTON, July 27.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Tueſday laſt from Cumberland, we are informed, that juſt before he left that place, a ſon of Gen. Robertſon's arrived there from the Chickaſaw nation, with information of great offers having been made by the Spaniards, to that nation, to induce them to break with the United States; which offers were treated with contempt by the chiefs of the nation, and eſpecially by the Mountain Leader.

Mr. Robertſon further informs, that about four hundred Creeks and Cherokees had lately paſſed by that nation, towards the Miſſiſippi.

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"That General Wayne with about 2000 men, had arrived at Fort Waſhington on the 7th of May, more were expected; they encamped on the bank of the Ohio, but were not expected to remain there long. General Wilkinſon on the 27th May, was encamped with a few companies of infantry and one of artillery at Ludlow's (on Mill Creek) five miles advanced of Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton (about 27 or 28 miles) 40 feet wide, and cleared of every obſtruction. A few days previous to this, Capt. Cuſhing had been out at Forts Jefferſon and St. Clair, picking out the invalids and ſuch as were not fit for actual ſervice. Theſe are to go to garriſons, and the companies from which they are taken, will be filled up with thoſe from the garriſons fit for immediate ſervice. A large quantity of corn is taken to Fort Jefferſon, where it is expected the greater part of the army will ſoon be. In the beginning of June, Col. Strong with a detachment of 500 men opened a road as wide and in like manner as the road formed to Fort Jefferſon, where they were expected to ſtay for the purpoſe of making hay; it was much apprehended this detachment would have been attacked, but there was not the leaſt ſign of an enemy; ſeveral of the men loſt themſelves, and on their return ſaid they were chaſed by Indians, but it is probable this was all fiction. Every poſſible preparation was making for a campaign, but it would be ſome time before the conſequence of the treaty would be known, and the neceſſary orders from the war department could reach the army, if war was to be carried on.

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FREDERICK-TOWN, Auguſt 3.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, a gentleman arrived in town from the Weſtward, who informs, that Gen. Wayne had left Fort-Jefferſon, and that Gen. Scott had joined him with 2000 militia from Kentucky, and intended to march directly into the Indian towns.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

By the ſhip Fabius, Captain Corran, in 37 days from Oporto, arrived yeſterday, we have received authentic advices to the following effect:—An important engagement had taken place between two diviſions of the Portugueſe fleet, while upon their way to join the combined ſquadrons of Spain and England deſtined for the capture of Breſt. As the Portugueſe have not been in a naval battle of any conſequence for upwards of a century and a half, it is not ſurpriſing, that they have forgot their buſineſs, or that by a miſtake of ſignals, or ſome blunder of a ſimilar kind, they ſhould have attacked each other. The particulars of this rencounter had not been received at Oporto when captain Couran ſailed; but he was informed that it had laſted for ſeveral glaſſes. In this fatal error, we recognize a paternal reſemblance to the late ariſtocratical overſight at Martinico.

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*Signed, by Order of the Meeting,*
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *Chairman.*

MONTREAL, July 24.

Monday laſt, between eight and nine o'clock at night, about ſix and twenty houſes and barns, in the Quebec ſuburbs of this city, were either blown down or unroofed by a violent hurricane, accompanied with rain, thunder and lightning. Several new batteaux, which lay by the river ſide, were carried away by the impetuoſity of the wind, and thrown into the river, and others were daſhed to pieces upon the beach. The houſe of Tardif, occupied by Jean-Marie Aubain, was ſtruck with the lightning at the ſame time that the wind carried away the whole of the roof. The fruit-trees in ſeveral gardens were torn up by the roots, the fences blown down, and what appeared ſingular indeed, a hogſhead of water was driven to the diſtance of twenty yards without overſetting. There never was ſuch a hurricane ſeen at Montreal, in the memory of man.

ALBANY, July 1.

In the ſecond edition of Morſe's Geography, lately publiſhed, the following account of ALBANY is handed to the world.——After deſcribing our old houſes, he ſays, "Many new houſes have lately been built, in this city, all in the modern ſtile: The inhabitants are paving the ſtreets, on the New-York plan, with foot-ways, and making other improvements.——Albany is unrivalled in its ſituation. It ſtands on the bank of one of the fineſt rivers in the world; at the head of ſloop navigation. It enjoys a ſalubrious air, as is evinced by the longevity of its inhabitants. It is the natural emporium of the encreaſing trade of a large extent of country, weſt and north.—A country of an excellent ſoil, abounding in every article for the Weſt-India market: Plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks and rivers, as yet only partially peopled, but ſettling with almoſt unexampled rapidity; and capable of affording ſubſiſtance and affluence to millions of inhabitants.

"No part of America affords a more eligible opening for emigrants than this: and when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, the bridge over the Mohawk river erected, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country (all which will, it is expected, be accompliſhed in a few years) Albany will propably increaſe and flouriſh beyond almoſt every other city or town in the United States.

"The well-water is ſcarcely drinkable, by thoſe who are unaccuſtomed to it. But the inhabitants are about to remedy this inconvenience by conſtructing water-works to convey good water into the city."—As reſpects this place, the contraſt of the deſcription, given by the ſame author, in '89 and 93, is worthy of remark. If both accounts are admitted as being correct, at the periods they were wrote, it eſtabliſhes this important fact—that Albany ſtands, unparalleled in the annals of the world, in its advances to maturity.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Auguſt 21.

Laſt Thurſday evening, a duel was fought on the plain ſoutheaſt of this town, between Mr. Frank Hendrickſon and Mr. Nero Davis, natives of Africa.——It ſeems the difference between them aroſe on the fight between the Ambuſcade and Boſton frigates; at which time they fought with the fiſt, but the latter (who it ſeems had taken the poſt of the Ambuſcade) being too heavy for the former, a challenge to fight with piſtols was given; which being accepted, they each fired two ſhots, and then made up the matter; both the *Gentlemen* eſcaped unhurt.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated June 6, 1793.

"Advices have reached England of the fitting out of the privateer Genet, which forwarded reports of your country joining the French, and you may well ſuppoſe gave ſome alarm to the traders of this country.

"The citizens of London inſiſted on an embargo being laid on all American veſſels, and the buſineſs became ſerious, until ſome explanation took place with your miniſter. In the courſe of theſe he was informed either by a letter to him from Lord Grenville, or a letter is received by our Preſident from his Majeſty, ſtating that his Majeſty was ſenſible of the particular and delicate ſituation which America was placed in by her treaty with France, that it was his Majeſty's wiſhes and intentions to preſerve the preſent ſubſiſting harmony between America and Great-Britain; and that it ſhould not be interrupted on his part as long as any acts of ours could be juſtified by a fair and candid diſcuſſion. It was further underſtood and admitted, that there might be ill diſpoſed perſons in both countries, who would wiſh to diſturb the public tranquility; but where theſe acted contrary to the laws, and when detected would be puniſhed, the injured government would be ſatisfied."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Brother in this City, dated yeſterday the 26th ult.*

"I have ſerious thoughts of removing out of town, if I can get a place for my family.—I do not wiſh to alarm them, but it is very certain there is great danger from a ſpecies of *Yellow-Fever*, very infectious, and which has in about ten days killed twenty people or upwards, between Vine and Arch ſtreets, in Water-ſtreet, and has ſpread within a few days to other parts of the city.——Our Phyſicians think every one ought to uſe the precaution of chewing bark, &c. and avoid infectious perſons and places.—A conſultation of the College of Phyſicians is to be held this Evening. I do not like the idea of flying, and ſhall not unleſs things are much more alarming than they now are. As your city can be ſo eaſily guarded, I ſhould ſuppoſe you would find it proper to examine paſſengers in the ſtage, before you admit them to enter.—This precaution, at a time when there are ſo many ſtrangers travelling, may be uſeful."

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 29.

Yeſterday, by order of his Excellency the Governor, a party of militia took poſſeſſion of the Britiſh brig Nancy, ſent into this port on the 16th inſt. prize to the Petit Democrat and Carmignole, French privateers; one fitted out in the State of Delaware, and the other at Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29

On Tueſday arrived in this port, the ſhip Induſtry, Capt. Barnes, in 49 days from Briſtol, and a ſnow, Capt. Knapp, from the ſame place. London papers were brought to the 26th of June.—

We have taken all poſſible pains to collect and bring to a point, the intelligence brought by theſe veſſels.—The paper of the 26th June, contains divers paragraphs unfavorable to the French Republic; this, however muſt be expected, when we mention, that this paper is a mere miniſterial tool, and no dependance can be had on any intelligence, of that kind, contained in it. We have converſed, with a very reſpectable Citizen, that came

passenger in Capt. Barnes, who belongs to, and is well known in this town, and whose intelligence may be relied on as authentic and indisputable. It entirely corresponds with the extract of a letter from a person of great penetration, belonging to Dorchester, in this Vicinity, and published in the Chronicle of August 8th.—This last mentioned gentleman had travelled over almost all France, and through the French and Austrian armies on the frontiers, in May last, and is well known in this town. Both these gentlemen agree in opinion, that the Republican interest in France, must and will prevail, and that every attempt to reduce that nation to a monarchical government, whether by foreign force or internal commotion, would be equally abortive. The extract we refer to, was dated the 5th of June, in London, and mentioned, that it was barely possible that Valenciennes and Condé might be taken, but even if they were, the result must and would be precisely the same. This is highly favorable to the French. The gentleman who arrived on Tuesday, and who left London on the 7th, and Bristol on the 9th of July, informs us, That the siege of those fortresses were raised by the combined army on the frontiers. This gentleman has brought no papers; but gives us this important news as a matter of fact, which was generally believed in Bristol. What circumstances led to this signal event, we have not heard, nor does our informant communicate; but of this we may rest assured, that the plan of reducing these garrisons, would never have been relinquished, unless from extreme necessity.

Our informant further says, That bankruptcies and distress, prevail to a high degree in England; and particularly in Bristol. But that the worst effects were not yet declared, as the money to support the war, had been borrowed, and the taxes necessary to pay it were not raised, or even proposed to the people; so that they had not felt this worst part of the burthen.

The judicious and enlightened, with whom this gentleman conversed in Bristol, were all satisfied to a man, that France was impenetrable to the combined army; and as a proof, they mentioned that the combined forces had not gained any material advantage any where: On the contrary, there were continual skirmishes, and serious though partial actions, which occasioned great loss to both armies, but generally terminated in favour of the French.

The great object therefore, of this campaign, must be infallibly lost; unless prevented by very unexpected success on the part of the Germans. If they advance into the country of France, they have enemies and obstacles on all points: The want of necessary supplies (forage and provisions) arrests them at every step. In their front, waste and desolation; in their rear, brave and determined freemen, with arms in their hands, and towns fortified and impregnable. If they recede, the places they must abandon, will be reinforced and supplied with the means, of a more formidable and desperate defence. If Valenciennes and Condé, which are not very powerful, are captured, there is Lille, Landau and Cambrai still to be reduced.

If these fortifications are really left by the Austrian and British troops, after all their sanguine hopes, and promised victories, it must arise from the utter impossibility of taking them.

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NEWPORT, September 5.

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Mr. BARBER,

THE expediency of calling a Town-Meeting to enforce the injunction of the late Proclamation has been hinted in your impartial paper by a correspondent. I am, perhaps, as warm a Friend to the President, and to the Constitution of my Country as the author of that proposition; but I do not see the necessity of giving my sanction to the sentiments contained in that Instrument of State, because it appears to me to be of that description which may be politically right, but morally wrong. As a subject of the United States it is perhaps my duty to pay a deference to it, indeed I must, or subject myself to the penalties incurred by a violation of it—but as a subject of the Universe and a Friend to the Rights of Man, I cannot subscribe to it, because it orders the same friendly acts to be observed to the Despots of Europe, who are endeavouring to annihilate freedom of thinking and acting, as to the oppressed Nation which they are endeavouring to reduce to their mercenary views. The former, if I had the rod of Aaron, I would smite into a rock, out of which should flow, not water, but oil and wine to heal the wounds and comfort the hearts of those heroes who are so gloriously defending the Rights of Man.—This is the friendly impartial conduct that shall be observed, if ever an opportunity offers to

ADAM.

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*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE piece in the last Newport Mercury, subscribed by *Callisthenes*, appears replete with errors, if not palpable falsehoods, and an enthusiastic zeal, by the tenor of his production, for the establishment of French anarchy, within the peaceable Republic of America;—at the same time detailing the most abusive reflections against the President's Proclamation.

Had the Proclamation been really unconstitutional, and incompatible with the principles of liberty and equality, we should have supposed that the unbounded vanity and boasted "confidence" of Callisthenes would have prompted him to support his animadversions on it with other more evincing arguments than the recital of the following single sentence, as enjoined on the Citizens to preserve "a conduct friendly and impartial towards the Belligerent Powers."—Can it be rationally inferred from the preceding, that the subsisting Treaty with our first Allies, in which they have greatly the preeminence of all other nations, was intended to have been thus daringly violated, by extending an impartial treatment in *every* respect towards Frenchmen, and those who have been the only obstruction to our existent national felicity—a Nation to whom we owe no other the least obligation, excepting to preserve a Treaty of Peace? It is an intention too vile for the lowest miscreant; much more to have proceeded from "that meritorious character."

Was not the design of the Proclamation, That our Citizens might preserve an impartial friendship, in not commencing Hostilities in favour of either of the Belligerent Powers; and that a violation of Neutrality, in *this* point, would be treated accordingly?

But "where is the propriety of calling on us to *sanction* that, which from its questionable nature we must first *pardon*," is a question incomprehensible.—I, however, by this interrogation is implied, That the President has called upon the Citizens of the United States to ratify the Proclamation, which *Callisthenes* has the temerity to denominate "foul corruption," in violation of national treaties, it is a *false* allusion; and I challenge him to adduce a single instance of it.—On the contrary, the Proclamation, thank God! has met with an unsolicited voluntary Ratification and applause of nine-tenths of our Citizens, while they view as sacred every Article of the present Treaties between America and foreign Nations.

As to the "Constitution being susceptible of Amendments," pray has it not been already amended, to as perfect a system of republican Government as is possible for human invention to devise; so as to retain, on the one hand, a sufficient energy for the execution of laws; and on the other, to obviate the horrid consequences of anarchy?—It is an easy matter to exclaim against Government, but difficult to recommend alterations that will finally administer more impartial justice.

At this critical period, while the animating principle of Liberty and Equality is so powerfully resisted, by a combination of Despots, our Citizens ought to be extremely circumspect in making innovations in Government; exciting feuds; all in promoting the appointment to office, the tried friends to an equal and just political system, that in case there should in future be a necessity for a constitutional reform, we may apprehend no obstacle to its accomplishment.

DEMOCRAT.

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MARRIED]—At Providence, Mr. JAMES SEARLE, to Miss ABBY THURSTON, both of that Town.

DIED]—Mr. JOSEPH L. CUSHING, in the 24th Year of his Age.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of Newport, Sept. 2.*

| ENTERED, | *from* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Apollo, Cahoone, | New-York |
| —— Peggy, Bliss, | Ditto |
| Brig Sally, Brown, | Cape Francois |

| CLEARED, | *for* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, | New York |
| —— Friendship, Peterson, | Ditto |
| —— Sally, Holt, | Ditto |
| —— Friendship, Borden, | Virginia |


[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *Sept.* 5, 1793, will be presented,

A TRAGEDY (written by OTWAY) Called,

The ORPHAN;

OR,

*The* UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Castalio, | Mr. Adams, |
| Polydore, | Mr. Kenny, |
| Acasto, | Mr. Watts, |
| Chaplain, | Mr. Minchin, |
| Ernesto, | Mr. Moore, |
| Servant, | Mr. Huggins, |
| Page, | By a Young Master. |
| And, Chamont, | Mr. Harper. |
| Serina, | Miss Smith, |
| Florella, | Miss Brewer, |
| And, Monimia, | Mrs. Metchler. |

To which will be added an Entertainment.—Called,

*MISS* in her *TEENS*;

OR,

*A Medley of Lovers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Flash, | Mr. Watts, |
| Captain Lovet, | Mr. Adams, |
| Puff, | Mr. Kenny, |
| Jasper, | Mr. Minchin, |
| And, Fribble, | Mr. Harper. |
| Tag, | Mrs. Metchler, |
| And, Miss Biddy Bellair, | Miss Smith. |

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

¶¶ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6 and the Curtain drawn up precisely at a Quarter past 7 o'Clock.

¶¶ The Public are respectfully informed, that the Days of performing, in future, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

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*John Cookson Scott*

*Respectfully informs the Public, that he has for Sale at his Store, opposite Mr. John Hazard's,*

BOHEA TEAS fresh and new, imported in the Ship GENERAL WASHINGTON, direct from CANTON—in Chests, Half Chests, and Quarter Chests.

*LIKEWISE,*

An Assortment of Calicoes, Linens, Nankeens, Ribbons, Flowers, and other EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS.

*ALSO,*

Raisins, Sugars, York Soap, and other GROCERIES.

*Newport Sept. 3, 1793.*

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WILLIAM LADD

*Most respectfully informs the Public,*

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MADEIRA | Wines | Prunes | |
| Sherry | | Citron | |
| Lisbon | | Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts | |
| Port | | Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb. | |
| Malaga | | | |
| West-India | Rum | Anchovies | |
| New-England | | Pain-shell'd | Almonds |
| Cherry | | sugar'd | |
| Gin | | Sugar Plumbs | |
| Aniseed Cordial | | Barley Sugar | |
| Doctor Stevens | | Brown Sugar | |
| Hyson | TEAS | Loaf Do. | |
| Hyson-Skin | | Molasses | |
| Souchong | | Chocolate | |
| Bohea | | Coffee | |
| Nutmegs | | Starch | |
| Cinnamon | | Flour | |
| Cloves | | Writing-Paper | per Ream |
| Mace | | Wrapping-Paper | |
| Anspice | | Cotton Wool | |
| Ginger | | WINDOW-GLASS | |
| Pepper | | Ground Camwood | |
| Olives | | Ground | Redwood |
| Capers | | Stick | |
| Florence Oil | | Flour | Brimstone |
| Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles | | Roll | |
| English Mustard | | Indigo | |
| Fresh Malaga Grapes | | Copperas | |
| Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb. | | Alum | |
| | | Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder. | |

*ALSO,*

A large Assortment of Crockery Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

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*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE piece in the last Newport Mercury, subscribed by *Callisthenes*, appears replete with errors, if not palpable falsehoods, and an enthusiastic zeal, by the tenor of his production, for the establishment of French anarchy, within the peaceable Republic of America;—at the same time detailing the most abusive reflections against the President's Proclamation.

Had the Proclamation been really unconstitutional, and incompatible with the principles of liberty and equality, we should have supposed that the unbounded vanity and boasted "confidence" of Callisthenes would have prompted him to support his animadversions on it with other more evincing arguments than the recital of the following single sentence, as enjoined on the Citizens to preserve "a conduct friendly and impartial towards the Belligerent Powers."—Can it be rationally inferred from the preceding, that the subsisting Treaty with our first Allies, in which they have greatly the preeminence of all other nations, was intended to have been thus basely violated, by extending an impartial treatment in *every* respect towards Frenchmen, and those who have been the only obstruction to our present national felicity—a Nation to whom we were not under the least obligation, excepting to preserve a Treaty of Peace? It is an intention too vile for the lowest miscreant; much more to have proceeded from "that meritorious character."

Was not the design of the Proclamation, That our Citizens might preserve an impartial friendship, in not commencing Hostilities in favour of either of the Belligerent Powers; and that a violation of Neutrality, in *this* point, would be treated according to law?

But "where is the propriety of calling on us to *sanction* that, which from its questionable nature we must first *pardon*," is a question incomprehensible.—I, however, by this interrogation is implied, That the President has called upon the Citizens of the United States to ratify the Proclamation, which *Callisthenes* has the temerity to denominate "foul corruption," in violation of national treaties, it is a *false* assertion; and I challenge him to adduce a single instance of it.—On the contrary, the Proclamation, thank God! has met with an unsolicited voluntary Ratification and applause of nine-tenths of our Citizens, while they view as sacred every Article of the present Treaties between America and foreign Nations.

As to the "Constitution being susceptible of Amendments," pray has it not been already amended, to as perfect a system of republican Government as is possible for human invention to devise; so as to retain, on the one hand, a sufficient energy for the execution of laws; and on the other, to obviate the horrid consequences of anarchy?—It is an easy matter to exclaim against Government, but difficult to recommend alterations that will finally administer more impartial justice.

At this critical period, while the animating principle of Liberty and Equality is so powerfully resisted, by a combination of Despots, our Citizens ought to be extremely circumspect in making innovations in Government; exciting feuds; and in promoting the appointment to office, the tried friends to an equal and just political system, that in case there should in future be a necessity for a constitutional reform, we may apprehend no obstacle to its accomplishment.

DEMOCRAT.

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MARRIED]—At Providence, Mr. JAMES SEARLE, to Miss ABBY THURSTO, both of that Town

DIED]—Mr. JOSEPH L. CUSHING, in the 24th Year of his Age.

---

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*District of Newport, Sept. 2.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Apollo, Cahoone, | New-York |
| —— Peggy, Bliss, | Ditto |
| Brig Sally, Brown, | Cape-Francois |

| CLEARED, | *For* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, | New-York |
| —— Friendship, Peterson, | Ditto |
| —— Sally, Holt, | Ditto |
| —— Friendship, Borden, | Virginia |
| —— Neptune, Borden, | Long Island |
| —— Sally, Barker, | Cape-Francois |
| —— Federal, Earl, | Ditto |
| Schooner Nancy, Barney, | Long Island |


[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *Sept.* 5, 1793, will be presented,

A TRAGEDY (written by OTWAY) Called,

The ORPHAN;
OR,
*The* UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Castalio, | Mr. Adams, |
| Polydore, | Mr. Kenny, |
| Acasto, | Mr. Watts, |
| Chaplain, | Mr. Minchin, |
| Ernesto, | Mr. Moore, |
| Servant, | Mr. Huggins, |
| Page, | By a Young Master. |
| And, Chamont, | Mr. Harper. |
| Serina, | Miss Smith, |
| Florella, | Miss Brewer, |
| And, Monimia, | Mrs. Metchler. |

To which will be added an Entertainment.——Called,

*MISS* in her *TEENS*;
OR,
*A Medley of Lovers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Flash, | Mr. Watts, |
| Captain Lovet, | Mr. Adams, |
| Puff, | Mr. Kenny, |
| Jasper, | Mr. Minchin, |
| And, Fribble, | Mr. Harper, |
| Tag, | Mrs. Metchler, |
| And, Miss Biddy Bellair, | Miss Smith. |

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

¶¶ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6 and the Curtain drawn up precisely at a Quarter past 7 o'Clock.

¶¶ The Public are respectfully informed, that the Days of performing, in future, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

---

*John Cookson Scott*

*Respectfully informs the Public, that he has for Sale, at his Store, opposite Mr. John Hudwen's,*

BOHEA TEAS, fresh and new, imported in the Ship GENERAL WASHINGTON, direct from CANTON—in Chests, Half Chests, and Quarter Chests.

*LIKEWISE,*

An Assortment of Calicoes, Linens, Nankeens, Ribbons, Hosiery, and other EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

*ALSO,*

Raisins, Sugars, York Soap, and other GROCERIES.

*Newport Sept* 3. 1793.

---

WILLIAM LADD

*Most respectfully informs the Public,*

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MADEIRA | Wines | Prunes | |
| Sherry | | Citron | |
| Lisbon | | Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts | |
| Port | | Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb. | |
| Malaga | | Anchovies | |
| West-India | Rum | Thin-shell'd | Almonds |
| New-England | | sugar'd | |
| Cherry | | Sugar Plumbs | |
| Gin | | Barley Sugar | |
| Aniseed Cordial | | Brown Sugar | |
| Doctor Stevens | | Loaf Do. | |
| Hyson | TEAS | Molasses | |
| Hyson-Skin | | Chocolate | |
| Souchong | | Coffee | |
| Bohea | | Starch | |
| Nutmegs | | Flour | |
| Cinnamon | | Writing-Paper | per Ream |
| Cloves | | Wrapping-Paper | |
| Mace | | Cotton Wool | |
| Allspice | | WINDOW-GLASS | |
| Ginger | | Ground Camwood | |
| Pepper | | Ground Stick | Redwood |
| Olives | | Flour | Brimstone |
| Capers | | Roll | |
| Florence Oil | | Indigo | |
| Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles | | Copperas | |
| English Mustard | | Allum | |
| Fresh Malaga Grapes | | Best Boston made SNUFF, | |
| Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb. | | per Bladder. | |

*ALSO,*

A large Assortment of Crockery Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

---

To be SOLD, by

JOHN COGGESHALL,

A Quantity of SOLE-LEATHER, by Wholesale or Retail.—Also TAR, PITCH, TURPENTINE and ROSIN, cheap for CASH.

*Newport, August* 5, 1793.

*From the St. George's (Grenada) Chronicle.*

## A PRAYER FOR A SLAVE,

*In imitation of Pope's paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer.*

FATHER in Heaven! on whose name-
All ages, all nations call;
Whose works omnipotence proclaim!
Creator, Lord of all!

*Slave*, tho' I am; yet since by thee,
All things are order'd still,
It were most impious in me
To murmer at thy will.

By vice how many slaves are made,
Who boast of *Liberty*?
By folly, or by passion sway'd,
The worst of Slavery!

Butler me not with piercing eye,
A brother's errors view—
I hope for mercy, Lord! as I
To others mercy shew.

This day, unto my daily pray'r
Thy gracious ear incline;
Continue still thy bounteous care,
Let me bread and peace continue,

Assist me to fulfil my tasks,
'Till death shall set me free—
No other blessings dare I ask,
All else I leave to thee.

From all temptation keep me free,
Which may to evil lead—
Without thy light I cannot see,
I'm weak without thy aid.

To thee, whose glory fills the skies,
Whom heav'n and earth adore,
To whom all beings raise their voice,
Be praises ever more.

*St. Andrew's June* 30, 1793. C. T.

---

To be SOLD, by

# Thomas Cotterell,

A Quantity of SEA-COAL, BRICK and TILE.

*Newport, Aug.* 26, 1793.

---

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to make Settlement, by the first of October next, as his Circumstances are such, that if their Accounts are not settled by that Time, he must be obliged to call on them in a Way, which will be very disagreeable to him.

ICHABOD BURGES.

*Little Compton, Aug* 22, 1793.

---

# *Clarke & Hammond*

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON HOTEL *LOTTERY*—is applied for immediately.

*Newport, July* 31, 1793.

---

# JOHN BOURS,

*At the Sign of the* GOLDEN EAGLE,
*Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,*

THAT he has just received from England, via New York, a fresh Supply of seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, May* 27, 1793.

---

## *SPRING GOODS.*

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

# Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church Lane,

*As Cheap as ever!*

*N. B.* He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will still find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

---

# Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Thick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

---

# George Champlin

*HAS FOR SALE,*

HOLLA HEMP

---

# Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

*Newport, June* 17, 1793.

---

## *TO BE SOLD,*

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.—For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

*Newport, August* 19, 1793.

---

## *TO BE SOLD,*

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-Street, opposite the Street leading to the Point-Bridge, late belonging to the Estate of JAMES KEITH, deceased.—Any Person disposed to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOB CHALONER.

*Newport, 19th 8th Month*, 1793.

---

## TO BE LET,

*And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,*

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM HAYWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

*Newport, July* 6, 1793.

---

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

*Newport, August* 5 1793

---

## *TO BE SOLD, BY*

# J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

*Newport, June* 17, 1793.

---

## *TO BE SOLD, BY*

# Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT.

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Loaf, by the Barrel,
Ruffia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

*ALSO,*

Three good Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

☞ He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, June* 22, 1793.

---

## War Department,

*August 1st.* 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for six Months of their annual Pension, from the 4th Day of March last, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively under the usual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the Space of two Months*

---

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment

---

# *CLARKE & HAMMOND*

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboozes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
10, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

*Newport, May* 13, 1793.

---

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

# Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

*ENGLISH* and *INDIA*

# GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5*s.* to the best superfine,
Kerfameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Cambricks, some as low as 1*s*/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Jeans and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 1*s*d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENE respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

*N. B.* Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

---

## *NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST*

*Has just imported, from* LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.—Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Francis's Female Strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence Peppermint—Lamp and fine Magnesia.

*LIKEWISE,*

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Stocking Bottles with Salts.

*ALSO,*

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allspice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

---

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to the Estate of JOHN PERRY, late of Newport, Housewright, deceased, represented insolvent, all Persons having any Demands on the Estate, are desired they think fit bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, bringing the Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALLEN,

*From the St. George's (Grenada) Chronicle.*

## A PRAYER FOR A SLAVE,

*In imitation of Pope's paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer.*

FATHER in Heaven! on whose name-
All lands, all nations call;
Whose works omnipotence proclaim!
Creator, Lord of all!

*Slave*, tho' I am, yet since by thee,
All things are order'd still,
It were most impious in me
To murmer at thy will.

By vice how many slaves are made,
Who boast of *Liberty*?
By folly, or by passion sway'd,
The worst of Slavery!

Bid me not with piercing eye,
A brother's errors view—
I hope for mercy, Lord! as I
To others mercy shew.

This day, unto my daily pray'r
Thy gracious ear incline;
Continue still thy bounteous care,
Let "bread and peace" be mine,

Assist me to fulfil my task,
Till death shall set me free—
No other blessings dare I ask,
All else I leave to thee.

From all temptation keep me free,
Which may to evil lead—
Without thy light I cannot see,
I'm weak without thy aid.

To thee, whose glory fills the skies,
Whom heav'n and earth adore,
To whom all beings raise their voice,
Be praises ever more.

*St. Andrew's June 30, 1793.* C. T.

---

To be SOLD, by

# Thomas Cotterell,

A Quantity of SEA-COAL, BRICK and TILE.

*Newport, Aug. 26, 1793.*

---

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to make Settlement, by the first of October next, as his Circumstances are such, that if their Accounts are not settled by that Time, he must be obliged to call on them in a Way, which will be very disagreeable to him.

ICHABOD BURGES.

*Little-Compton, Aug. 22, 1793.*

---

# *Clarke & Hammond*

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON HOTEL *LOTTERY*—if applied for immediately.

*Newport, July 31, 1793.*

---

# JOHN BOURS,

*At the Sign of the* GOLDEN EAGLE,
*Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,*

THAT he has just received from England, via New York, a fresh Supply of seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, May 27, 1793.*

---

## *SPRING GOODS.*

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

# Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

*As Cheap as ever!*

*N. B.* He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will still find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

---

# Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Thick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

---

# George Champlin

*HAS FOR SALE,*

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

---

# Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

*Newport, June 17, 1793.*

---

## *TO BE SOLD,*

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.——For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

*Newport, August 19, 1793.*

---

## *TO BE SOLD,*

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-Street, opposite the Street leading to the Point-Bridge, late belonging to the Estate of JAMES KEITH, deceased.——Any Person disposed to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOB CHALONER.

*Newport, 19th 8th Month, 1793.*

---

## TO BE LET,

*And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,*

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM RENWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

*Newport, July 6, 1793.*

---

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

*Newport, August 5, 1713*

---

## *TO BE SOLD, BY*

# J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts Kettles, Skillets, &c.

*Newport, June 17, 1793.*

---

## *TO BE SOLD, BY*

# Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

*ALSO,*

Three good Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, June 22, 1793.*

---

## War Department,

*August 1st, 1793.*

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By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the Space of two Months*

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ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

*Tiverton, April 2, 1793.*

---

# *CLARKE & HAMMOND*

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
10, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

*Newport, May 13, 1793.*

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## JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

# Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

*ENGLISH and INDIA*

# GOODS,

Amongst which are,

## Broadcloths of all Colours, from

5*s.* to the best superfine,
Kerseameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Cheintzes, some as low as 1*s*6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

*N. B.* Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

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## *NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST*

*Has just imported, from* LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Francis's Female strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnesia.

*LIKEWISE,*

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

*ALSO,*

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allspice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

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WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to the Estate of JOHN PERRY, late of Newport, Housewright, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may (if they think fit) bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ABIGAIL PERRY, *Administratrix.*

*Newport, August 5, 1793.*